

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN RESPONSE TO

Senate resolution of December 4, 1894, transmitting reports made and letters sent to the Department by Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker relating to the Sandwich Islands.

DECEMBER 19, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 19, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with Senate resolution, under date of December 4, 1894, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to send to the Senate any reports or letters of Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker, in reference to the Sandwich Islands, I have the honor to transmit herewith all reports made and letters sent to the Department by Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker.

Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 23, 1894.

SIR: You will regard yourself detached from duty as president of the board of inspection and survey, and, as senior member of the stability board, on the 28th instant will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., take passage in the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer *Mariposa*, which leaves that port on April 5 next, for Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and, upon your arrival at that place, report to Rear-Admiral John Irwin, United States Navy, for duty as commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the Pacific station, as his relief.

Pay Inspector Edward Bellows, United States Navy, navy pay office, San Francisco, Cal., will secure your passage.

Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral J. G. WALKER, U. S. N.,
1202 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 27, 1894.

SIR: The following instructions, which are to be considered strictly confidential, are issued for your guidance while in command of the United States naval forces on the Pacific Station:

The attitude and policy which the Government of the United States has heretofore observed toward the people and Government of the Hawaiian Islands are fully shown in the Executive Documents Nos. 47, 48, 65, 70, 76, 79, and 95, which have been mailed to you in care of the navy pay office, San Francisco.

You will freely consult with the minister of the United States at Honolulu upon all points which may arise in the general course of Hawaiian matters, and you will give due weight to his knowledge and opinion upon the actual employment in any event of the military forces under your command, and in deciding the course to be pursued by yourself in any matter not covered by specific instructions.

Your purpose as commander of the naval forces of the United States will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens.

In case of any civil war in the islands, whether growing out of an attempt to restore the Queen or an attempt to establish a permanent government, or out of any election, or arising from any cause whatever, you will extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but you will keep steadily in view that it is your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not by their participation in such civil commotions subject themselves to local laws, and thus forfeit their right in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen who during a revolution or insurrection in a foreign country participates in an attempt by force of arms or violence to maintain or overthrow the existing government, or who aids in setting on foot a revolution or insurrection in such country, can not claim as matter of right that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act.

If you shall observe at any time any effort or attempt on the part of any foreign power to interfere in the political affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, or if you shall perceive any circumstances pointing to such interference, you will promptly report the same to this Department.

Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral JOHN G. WALKER, U. S. N.,
Commanding United States Naval Forces, Pacific Station.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 27, 1894.

I wish to give you oral instructions on another point, which I do not give to you in writing, as it is not deemed necessary, and the contingency may not arise.

In case of any civil war, insurrection, or rebellion in the Hawaiian Islands while you are there, you may, in your discretion, and if you think proper, under all the circumstances, give the right of asylum upon your ship to refugees whether from the one party or the other,

but you are by no means to indicate beforehand to any person whatever that you would feel free to exercise your power in this manner.

These instructions, like the written instructions handed you, are in the strictest sense confidential.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 18, 1894.

SIR: Please inform the Department if by your order any survey has been made or is being made of Pearl Harbor or vicinity.

The Department desires an early report of whatever work of this nature has been, or is being done, by the officers and men of the U. S. S. *Philadelphia*, since the Pacific station has been under your command.

Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT,

Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, PACIFIC STATION,

Care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

[Telegram.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 9, 1894.

Rear-Admiral JOHN G. WALKER,

Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Upon the arrival of the *Charleston* at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, turn over your orders to her captain and proceed with the *Philadelphia* to Mare Island, Cal., at once.

HERBERT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 9, 1894.

SIR: Upon the arrival of the U. S. S. *Charleston* at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, turn over to her commanding officer the orders under which you are now acting and proceed, without delay, with the U. S. flagship *Philadelphia* to the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT,

Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF UNITED STATES

NAVAL FORCE ON PACIFIC STATION,

Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

(Confirming telegram of this date.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 11, 1894.

SIR: Upon the reporting of your relief, Commodore L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, about August 6 next, you will regard yourself detached from the command of the United States naval force on the

Pacific Station, will proceed to Annapolis, Md., confer with Capt R. L. Phythian, United States Navy, and assume the duties of Superintendent of the Naval Academy as his relief.

This employment on shore duty is required by the public interests.

Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT,

Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral JOHN G. WALKER, U. S. N.,

Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Force on Pacific Station,

Flagship Philadelphia, Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

[Telegram.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 20, 1894.

Admiral WALKER,

Flagship Philadelphia, Honolulu,

Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Referring to telegram of July 9, proceed at once with the *Philadelphia* to Mare Island, Cal. Do not await the arrival of the *Charleston*.

HERBERT.

U. S. S. PHILADELPHIA,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, April 14, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that in obedience to its orders, dated March 23, 1894, I have reported to Rear-Admiral John Irwin, United States Navy, and this day assumed command of the United States naval force on the Pacific Station.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, April 14, 1894.

SIR: I inclose herewith a receipt, for transmittal to the Department of State, for a communication, with accompanying package, delivered by me to the Hon. A. S. Willis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, April 25, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that on the 14th instant, the date of assuming command of this station, the English and Japanese vessels in port saluted my flag and their commanding officers called upon me officially. These calls were returned on the 16th instant.

On the 17th, accompanied by my personal staff, I called upon the United States minister, and later was presented by him to the President of the Provisional Government, when I paid my respects at the Government House.

The President was attended at the reception by the Vice-President, members of the executive and of the advisory councils, and the justices of the supreme court.

The battalion of Government troops was paraded and the usual honors with arms and band were given upon arrival and departure.

The President, accompanied by members of the executive council, justices of the supreme court, and two aids, returned my call the afternoon of the same day and was received with the honors due his rank.

Visits have also been exchanged with the representatives of the English, German, Japanese, and Portuguese Governments.

Very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,
*Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,
 Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.*

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, April 28, 1894.

SIR: Since my arrival here on April 12 I have endeavored to obtain such information of Hawaiian political affairs as would enable me to form an opinion upon the political situation. I have talked with the United States minister and with men of both parties, and, although individual utterances are influenced by political associations and interests, I have received from the whole the following impressions, which I think are reasonably accurate and reliable:

The Provisional Government appears to be firmly established and to command to as great a degree the confidence and support of the people as could be expected in any country of a government temporary in its origin and character, bridging over the interval between one permanent form and another. Law and order are observed, life and property are secure, and business goes on as usual.

No one landing in Honolulu to-day would perceive any indications to the contrary, and from all accounts peace and quiet prevail throughout the islands of the group.

But there are, nevertheless, two causes which give uneasiness to those having most at stake in the islands and best qualified to judge: (1) The uncertainty of the natives as to the ultimate restoration of the Queen (2) the possible disaffection of the Japanese.

The registration of voters for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention (which election is to be held on the 2d of May) has closed. About 1,500 have registered in Honolulu. The returns from

the remainder of Oahu and from the other islands have not yet been published. Probably the majority of them have not yet been received here.

Comparatively few natives have registered, their policy being one of abstention from political affairs under existing conditions. They have been informed by their leaders that, in the event of the Queen's restoration, those who had taken the oath and participated in this election would be proscribed—would perhaps suffer all the penalties of treason—and they are afraid to take the risk. They are constantly being told that the Queen is to be restored by the United States, and these stories, which are largely believed by the more ignorant, add to their fears. Foreign influence has undoubtedly encouraged this belief and apprehension. If the native Hawaiians could be fully assured that the monarchy would not be restored by outside interference it is believed that they would readily participate in all the steps for organizing a new form of government.

The sentiment of loyalty to the monarchy and to the Queen is to a considerable extent a sentiment of self-interest or of self-preservation in the event of a restoration. It is said, and probably truthfully, that many prominent Hawaiians would speedily detach themselves and their adherents from the Royalists party and enter the race for political preferment under a new government if they felt that it was safe to do so. I am satisfied that a clearly formulated assurance from the United States of noninterference with the political affairs of Hawaii and of disapproval of such interference upon the part of any other nation, would rest the situation clearly upon its local merits in the estimation of all classes, without hopes or fear of outside pressure, and would tend to a speedy settlement of all troubles.

The Japanese have a large interest here from the number of their people who have been brought into the islands under labor contracts. They form now a large percentage of the population, numbering more than 20,000. Of these I am informed that about one half are still under contract and the remainder are free men, those whose contracts have expired and who remain as ordinary laborers. They are inclined to be turbulent—they stand together as a solid body, and their leaders are said to have political ambitions and to propose to claim for their free men the right to vote under the conditions with which that right is granted to other foreigners. The contract laborers are of the lowest class of Japanese and their alleged political desires may be in a great part simply the talk of political agitators.

Many persons here, both in and out of the Government, think the Japanese a possible source of future danger. They are a brave people with military instincts and would fight if aroused or excited to violence. Their representative here, Mr. Saburo Fujii, impresses me as a man of considerable intelligence and strength.

The Portuguese also are said to be moving for political recognition and have organized clubs with that end in view. But so far they have shown no disorderly or turbulent tendencies and are regarded as a law-abiding, desirable class of immigrants.

The Chinese do not enter into political consideration to any considerable extent.

I have come in contact with all classes of society, and if the recent events have left personal animosities they are not readily perceptible. Royalists and supporters of the Provisional Government appear to be on pleasant personal terms. As a rule, the English are Royalists, but

there are many among them who support the Provisional Government and favor annexation.

In my opinion our naval force here should be strengthened. The departure of the *Adams* to join the Bering Sea patrol fleet leaves the flagship unsupported, and while I do not anticipate disturbances which will seriously menace the security of life and property, I do not consider it prudent to overlook their possibility. Should they occur we ought to have the controlling force here—stronger than that of any other foreign power, and equal to any two of them combined. Everyone, including foreigners of all classes, looks to the United States to take the leading part, and holds us responsible for the preservation of life and property. At present we are equalled in strength by the English and exceeded by the Japanese. The *Philadelphia's* landing force is little if any larger than the *Champion's* and not so large as the *Takachiho's*. Should there be a disturbance in any of the islands, I have no other ship to send there. I could not guard American interests elsewhere without for the time abandoning Honolulu. I have no knowledge of the *Charleston's* movements, but recommend that pending her arrival the *Monterey* be sent here.

I learn from the papers that the *Marion* is on her way here from Yokohama. Should she arrive before the 2d of May I shall hold her here until the elections have taken place, and longer if deemed advisable.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on the Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, April 28, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the Department the following information:

A few days since, while the minister of foreign affairs of the Provisional Government was temporarily absent in one of the other islands, Major Wodehouse, the British minister resident, met President Dole in the street and read to him from a paper in his hand (apparently a cable dispatch from the British Government brought by mail steamer) instructions directing him to inform the Provisional Government that it was the intention of the British Government to use Necker Island for the purpose of landing a telegraph cable and establishing a station upon a proposed line from British Columbia to New Zealand, with a connecting branch to the Hawaiian group. The dispatch proceeded further to instruct Major Wodehouse to report to his Government by cable the effect of this communication upon the Provisional Government, and the British minister finished by requesting that the matter be kept a secret, especially from the French.

The Provisional Government discussed this matter at a cabinet meeting, and the minister for foreign affairs was instructed to write to the British minister that when Her Majesty's Government should formally and definitely lay the proposition in question before the Hawaiian Government the latter would consider it, and that in the meantime it could not engage to keep the matter a secret from the Gov-

ernment of the United States, with which its relations and affiliations are close and intimate.

A copy of this letter was read to me, and has been handed to Mr. Willis, the United States minister.

I am writing this report from my recollection of statements made in conversation, but it is substantially correct.

Neckers Island is a very small islet, about 270 miles to the north and west of this group. It has always been claimed by Hawaii, which asserts the ownership of the range of small islands and rocks extending to the north and west as far as the Midway Islands, and this claim has never, to my knowledge, been disputed.

The character of Major Wodehouse's communication appeared to recognize the existence of this Hawaiian claim without entering into the question of its validity.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, May 3, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there has been no change in the condition of affairs at this place since my letter No. 6, of the 28th ultimo.

The election for delegates to a constitutional convention was held yesterday. In Honolulu and vicinity the utmost quiet and good order prevailed; no reports have yet been received from the other islands.

I inclose newspaper clippings bearing on the election.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, May 14, 1894.

SIR: The condition of political affairs in these islands has not changed since the date of my last dispatch. Quiet and order have prevailed since the election, and the coming assemblage of the constitutional convention does not appear to excite any [un]usual feeling or comment.

An executive proclamation has been issued calling the recently elected delegates together in convention on May 30. I learn that the principal men of the Provisional Government are busily engaged in preliminary work, and that after the organization of the convention is effected there will be little delay in placing before it the leading articles of the proposed constitution.

The hope of the Royalists for an ultimate restoration of the monarchy is probably becoming less every day. As a body I doubt if they have any substantial coherence or effective leadership. That they receive a

certain amount of foreign sympathy is beyond doubt, and that sympathy has aided, and to some extent will continue to aid, and encourage them, but [with] the absence of active interposition its effect is diminishing.

In the adoption of a constitution, the question of suffrage seems to be surrounded with more difficulties than any other.

They undoubtedly desire to exclude all Asiatics, but the Japanese diplomatic agent and consul-general, Mr. Fujii, is already pressing for a recognition of his people, claiming that they should be accorded all the privileges granted to other foreigners. There are more than 20,000 Japanese in the islands, of whom about half are still under contract, and the remainder are free men, i. e., whose contracts have expired and who voluntarily remain here. Of those now under contract about five thousand will become free between this date and August 1 next. They are obstinate and clannish, and probably are somewhat affected by interested political agitators, and they have good diplomatic and military backing. Mr. Fujii impresses me as a capable man, and the *Takachiho* is, as the Department knows, a sister ship to the *Naniwa*.

Captain Rooke of H. M. S. *Champion* informs me that he will probably leave here about the 25th of this month. His departure will leave this ship and the *Takachiho* the only men-of-war in port.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, May 26, 1894.

SIR: Nothing worthy of note has occurred here since forwarding my letter No. 10, of the 14th instant.

Perfect quiet and order prevail, and I see no reason to expect any change in the near future.

The constitutional convention, to which delegates were elected on May 2, will meet on the 30th instant, but it seems to attract little attention and causes no excitement.

H. B. M. S. *Champion* went to sea yesterday for target practice, to be absent about a week.

I inclose herewith a clipping from the Hawaiian Star, one of the daily papers here, in reference to the franchise.

Very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,
Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, May 30, 1894.

SIR: Referring to my No. 7 of April 28, I have the honor to report the following additional information in regard to Neckers Island:

On the 24th instant the Canadian Pacific steamer came into this port

en route to Australia. Among her passengers was Mr. Robert Reid, minister of public defense in Victoria, Australia, who was returning from a trip to England, made partly in the interests of a cable company to connect British Columbia with New Zealand.

In a conference with the executive council he stated that the company would land the cable only on English territory.

In the same steamer was an English engineer, who remained here, and who, almost immediately upon arrival, began collecting information from private as well as from official sources about the position of Neckers Island, its distance from this port, and its general character. On the same day the commanding officer of H. M. S. *Champion* stated that he would take his ship to sea for target practice, to be absent about a week. As this was the ship and captain which some two years since took possession of Johnsons Island, and the announcement came unexpectedly and so soon after the inquiries in regard to Neckers Island, it was soon rumored that the *Champion* was really bound for that island, to take possession in the name of the British Government.

While the island has always been claimed by Hawaii, as a matter of fact no one had actually landed there and taken possession, owing to the difficulty of landing, but the Government decided to send at once and perfect its title by formally assuming possession. On May 25 a small steamer, the *Iwalani*, was chartered, and with the minister of the interior on board sailed for Neckers Island, the *Champion* going to sea the same day about an hour after the *Iwalani* left port.

The *Iwalani* returned to port last evening, having accomplished its mission successfully, as shown in the accompanying extra of the Commercial Advertiser of this date.

The *Champion* returned to port at noon to-day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, May 31, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the condition of affairs here since my No. 13 of the 26th instant:

With the exception of the temporary excitement caused by the rumor that H. M. S. *Champion* had gone to sea to take possession of Neckers Island, described in my letter No. 14, nothing worthy of note has occurred until yesterday, when the constitutional convention met.

The minister of foreign affairs extended to me, and to the officers under my command, an invitation to be present at the opening of the convention by His Excellency the President, and the invitation was accepted.

After consultation with the United States minister we decided to go together, and a little before 11 o'clock Mr. Willis and myself, accompanied by my staff, Captain Barker, and the officers of the *Philadelphia*, arrived at the hall where the delegates to the convention were to meet. Seats were reserved for us near the front of the hall, also for the members of the supreme court, foreign representatives, and the Japanese captain and officers. The public was also admitted to the body and rear of the hall.

At 11 o'clock precisely President Dole, accompanied by the executive council, entered and took their places in front of the delegates, the President occupying the chair of the presiding officer.

After prayer the President read an address, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, which was received with applause. The roll of the delegates was then called, after which a motion was made to adjourn, in commemoration of Memorial Day, until the 31st instant at 10 o'clock. The motion was carried, and the President declared the convention adjourned.

I can not speak too highly of the order, decorum, and simplicity which prevailed at this first step in the formation of a new government. There was no hesitation; all went smoothly, and perfect order reigned throughout.

On the afternoon of the same day the *Philadelphia's* battalion of 220 men was landed, and joined with the George W. DeLong Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in the ceremonies at the cemetery, in decorating the graves of ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States. A battalion of Hawaiian militia was also paraded, and assisted in the ceremonies.

These were attended by the United States minister, myself and staff, and Captain Barker and the officers of the *Philadelphia*.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, June 2, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to forward for the information of the Department a supplement to the Commercial Advertiser of this date, containing a copy of the constitution which has been submitted by the executive council to the constitutional convention now in session, at the request of the latter.

Nothing worthy of note has occurred since my No. 15 of the 31st ultimo.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, June 21, 1894.

SIR: I had long been interested in Pearl Harbor and the facilities which it possessed for the establishment of a secure and commodious coaling and naval station of great value to the United States, and while Chief of Bureau of Navigation I had caused a survey of the harbor and its approaches to be made by officers of the U. S. S. *Vandalia*.

Upon taking command of this station in April last my attention was

called to the new light which the development of the Honolulu bar had thrown upon the question of opening Pearl Harbor.

The entrance to Honolulu harbor had recently been deepened from its original depth of 21 feet to a depth of 30 feet. This was easily accomplished, the material removed being coral sand, and the whole work was performed in a short space of time and at relatively small expense, by a suction dredge, which pumped the sand from the bar and discharged it behind a retaining wall built upon the reef.

Prior to the examination of the Honolulu Bar, by boring, it was supposed to be of coral rock. The Pearl River Bar was supposed to be of the same material, but if the latter, like the former, should prove to be nothing but sand, the difficulty and cost of cutting a channel would be much lessened.

Admiral Irwin had attempted an examination of Pearl River Bar before my arrival. He tried to obtain a boring on the bar itself, but failed, the tripod being overthrown by the heavy sea. He then obtained a boring on the western edge of the channel, entirely inside the bar, and found nothing but sand. This boring is nearly 600 yards inside of the ridge of the bar, and more than 300 yards inside of the 5 fathom line marking the inner limit, and at a point where no dredging would be required. This information has been supplied by Lieut. W. M. Wood, U. S. N., who accompanied Admiral Irwin to Pearl River, and who plotted the position. It will be embodied in the report hereinafter mentioned.

At the time of my taking command, therefore, the assumption that the Pearl Harbor Bar was composed of sand, although generally believed to be correct, was entirely unsubstantiated by any examination of the bar itself below its surface.

The *Philadelphia* was likely to remain here several months, and an opportunity was afforded of making a complete examination. The hydrographic survey of the harbor and its approaches having already been made, it only remained to determine the material composing the bar.

I therefore directed the commanding officer of the *Philadelphia* to organize a party and place it in charge of Lieut. W. M. Wood, the navigating officer, and to instruct him to make a thorough examination of the bar by boring at different stations to a depth of not less than 30 feet below low water. Lieutenant Wood began work on April 30 and finished yesterday. Every facility and assistance was furnished by the Government of Hawaii, which established and verified signal stations for his convenience, and by the Oahu Railway Company, which transported our men and material without charge. The surveying party occupied the house of Mr. C. A. Brown, on Ford's Island, also without charge. The total expense to the United States Government of the survey, apart from coal and material supplied by this ship, has been less than \$50.

A full and detailed report with charts, plans, profiles, photographs, and estimates will be forwarded when prepared; but it will necessarily take some time to put the data into shape, and in the meantime I wish to inform the Department of the general result. The examination shows conclusively that there is a channel through the reef at Pearl Harbor filled with loose coral sand, and that a section dredge can rapidly and cheaply open a way for the largest ships. Twenty-eight borings were made upon the bar, and a careful hydrographic survey of its immediate vicinity was also made. Of these borings only three struck rock; and in each of these cases the position was near the edge of the live coral, and in each case by moving a few yards toward the

axis of the channel an unimpaired boring was obtained. The boring varied in depth from 30 to 37 feet. The channel is practically straight and the distance between the walls of live coral is at no point less than 300 feet.

The work has been prosecuted under considerable difficulties. It was necessary to make the borings from a heavy tripod, weighted to stand upright and to withstand the sea, and to move this tripod from station to station as the work progressed. The apparatus was improvised from the material at hand. The handling of the tripod was laborious, slow, and often dangerous, because of the heavy sea on the bar. The examination occupied fifty-one days, and much credit is due Lieutenant Wood and his assistants for their persistent and successful industry in the face of obstacles and discouragements.

A further and detailed report will be made when the results of the examination shall have been put in shape for transmission. When received the Department will have all the information requisite for dealing with the entire question, even to the point of preparing advertisements for bids if it should be decided to open the harbor.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Forces on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, June 23, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report further regarding the political situation in these islands:

As indicated in my No. 15, the constitutional convention met on May 30, and after President Dole's address adjourned in observance of Decoration Day. Its sessions were resumed on May 31, and have continued from day to day, having been interrupted only by the observance of a national holiday, "Kamehameha Day," the 11th of June. Its work has been carried on in a business-like and harmonious manner, which promises well for satisfactory results and the completion of its labors in the near future.

The draft of the constitution submitted by the executive council has passed its first reading in committee of the whole, with numerous amendments and modifications, and it is rumored that it is intended to declare a republic and adopt the constitution on July 4, next.

The *Australia*, arriving on the 16th instant, brought the text of the Senate resolution on Hawaii and the press comments thereupon; immediately afterwards the Honolulu papers published the letter of Mr. Willis to Mr. Hatch, minister of foreign affairs of the Provisional Government, transmitting a copy of Mr. Gresham's letter to himself, which formally announced the action of the Senate and expressed the President's satisfaction therewith.

This definite announcement of policy, expressed in terms so clear and unmistakable, has strengthened the hands of the existing Government, and will undoubtedly assist in the solution of certain difficult questions which attend the adoption of a constitution and the establishment of a permanent form of government. The Royalists are correspondingly depressed and discouraged. It is understood that their leaders have

held several informal conferences upon the situation, but there is nothing to indicate any organization or plan of action involving the use of force. In my opinion the peace is not in danger of being disturbed at present.

As is known to the Department, at the instance of the Provisional Government the crews of our war vessels have not been landed for drills during some months past, because of the unsettled political conditions. This is a privation more particularly felt in mastless ships, where the opportunities for training and exercise are diminished. Believing that matters had so nearly approached a final settlement that no prejudice could attach to landing, and, having been privately assured that there was no objection whatever on the part of the Provisional Government to my doing so, I obtained, through the United States minister, formal permission to land the battalion once a week, the permission being promptly and courteously granted. The flagship's men were landed as infantry on the 19th instant, and will continue to land every Tuesday.

The Japanese training ship *Kongo* arrived on the 5th instant from Japan, having 30 cadets on board, intending to remain two weeks, and then proceed on her cruise.

The unexpected recall of the *Takachiho*, which sailed for home on the 19th, has caused a change in the *Kongo's* orders, and she will remain here for the present.

I inclose clippings from the Honolulu papers, giving proceedings of the constitutional convention and comments upon the Senate resolution regarding Hawaii.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
J. G. WALKER,
Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,
Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, June 29, 1894.

SIR: Nothing of importance has occurred since my No. 20 of the 23d instant. On the 25th the convention met and proceeded with the second reading of the constitution, which was completed yesterday and is now in the hands of the committee of revision. It is the present intention to complete the third reading, promulgate the constitution, and declare the Republic on July 4. I forward in this mail, under separate cover, the draft of the constitution as reported for the second reading by the committee on revision and enrollment, and will send the constitution as adopted as soon as a copy can be obtained.

I also inclose clippings relating to the proceedings of the convention.

While there are various rumors in circulation of an intended rising of Royalists, I look upon them as without foundation. The Provisional Government is master of the situation, and is undoubtedly very much upon the alert.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
J. G. WALKER,
Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,
Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 2, 1894.

SIR. There has been no apparent change in the condition of affairs here since sending my No. 21 of the 29th ultimo. Quiet and good order prevail.

Enclosed I send a proof of the final copy of the constitution, as it passed its third reading. Also a newspaper clipping, showing proceedings of the 22nd day of the convention.

I am sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 6, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the Republic of Hawaii was formally proclaimed at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 4. I was present, accompanied by Captain Barker and the officers of my staff, simply as a spectator among hundreds of others.

The proclamation was made from the steps of the executive building, formerly the Iolani Palace. At the hour named President Dole, followed by the members of the executive council, the chief justice, and other officers of the Government, descended half way the steps of the executive building. The steps and the balconies of the building were filled with people, and hundreds more were assembled on the grounds in front.

President Dole made a brief address, tracing the rise of constitutional government in Hawaii, and then proclaimed the Republic as the future government of the islands, and the constitution recently adopted as its fundamental law. The President's address and proclamation were translated into Hawaiian by Mr. Kalua, one of the delegates to the constitutional convention. The Hawaiian flag (in which no change has been made) was displayed over the building, the band played the Hawaiian national air, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

The oath of office as President of the Republic of Hawaii was administered to President Dole by Chief Justice Judd, and the cabinet was announced. The ministers of the Provisional Government were reappointed without change of portfolio.

The proceedings were quiet, orderly, and impressive. There was no parade of troops nor display of military force. Hearty cheers were given for the new Republic and its President, and the assemblage dispersed. I inclose newspaper clippings of the President's address and proclamation, also transmit to the Department two copies of the constitution as finally adopted.

No part was taken in the ceremonies attending the establishment of the Republic and the inauguration of its President by the naval representatives of any foreign power in port, nor by the diplomatic representatives on shore.

The Fourth of July, as a national holiday of the United States, was observed by the foreign men-of-war in port, and by the authorities on shore. H. B. M. S. *Champion* and the Japanese cruiser *Kon-go* dressed ship with the American ensign at the main and joined the *Phila-*

delphia in a national salute at noon. There was a profuse display of American flags in the harbor and on shore, and the shore battery fired a national salute at sunrise, noon, and sunset. Boat races and other aquatic sports, in which the Honolulu associations were joined by all the men-of-war, took place in the forenoon. The literary exercises took place at 10.30 a. m., in a pavilion especially erected for the purpose on King street. Minister Willis presided and Captain Cochrane, U. S. M. C., was the orator of the day.

President Dole and his cabinet were present, and the exercises were largely attended by people of all classes without distinction of political feeling, the Fourth of July having always been regarded by the residents of these islands, both native and foreign, as the principal holiday of the year, and celebrated as such. The American minister and Mrs. Willis gave a general reception at the Hawaiian Hotel from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, and there was a very fine display of fireworks both during the day and evening.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[Translation of cipher dispatch.]

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
July 12, (via San Francisco, July 21), 1894.

The SECRETARY OF NAVY,

Washington, D. C.:

Republic declared. Constitution adopted. President inaugurated and cabinet appointed on 4th of July without disturbance or opposition. All is quiet and peaceful here. There is no sign of trouble in the future.

WALKER.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 12, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report the progress of political affairs in these islands since my No. 22, of July 2, 1894.

The constitution passed its final reading and was completed on July 3. The labors of the convention were apparently distinguished to the end of its sessions by a sincere desire on the part of its members to establish an organic law which should meet as nearly as possible the political requirements of the country, and by a readiness to make the concessions of individual opinions necessary to effect that object. It was not of course to be expected, especially in a country comprising so many different nationalities and interests, that the details of any constitution would receive unanimous approval; and the full and free discussions which took place during the framing of this instrument, upon its several provisions, disclosed wide differences of opinion among the supporters of the revolution. These differences, however, never reached the point of factional dispute, and the result has been honestly and cheerfully accepted by all those who established and maintained the Provisional Government.

The questions of citizenship and suffrage have been skillfully managed. As indicated in a previous dispatch, any general exclusion of Asiatics, as such, would probably have caused trouble among the Japanese. The constitution makes no distinction of race or nationality, but places property and other qualifications upon naturalization, which safeguards the electoral from being overrun and controlled by voters of alien birth. The granting of letters of denization, a special and peculiar privilege, is placed entirely in the hands of the executive council, and its conditions are such that while intelligent and desirable foreigners resident in Hawaii may take part in its political affairs without abjuring their native allegiance, ignorant and undesirable ones may not.

I have heard of no objection being made to these provisions by any foreign representative, and all apprehension of trouble with the Japanese has subsided. The Japanese have now no vessel of war here, the *Kon-Go* having been recalled to Japan, presumably because of troubles growing out of the revolution in Korea. She received cable orders, via San Francisco and the steamship *Mariposa*, on July 4, and sailed the next day. Over 2,000 Japanese labors, of whom about 1,700 are under contract, have come into the islands within the last few weeks, and a large number whose contracts have expired are returning to Japan in the steamer *Miiki Maru*.

Two political meetings took place on the 2d of July. One, a Royalist meeting in Palace Square at 5 p. m., called to protest against the proclamation of a Hawaiian Republic, and the other, a meeting of supporters of the Government at the "Drill shed" at 7.30 p. m., called to ratify the constitution and Republic and the selection of President Dole as the head of the new Government.

I entered Palace Square at 5.10 and remained until 5.25, at which time the meeting had not been organized. A good many people were present, perhaps 1,200; of these several hundred were Chinese, who take no interest whatever in politics, and a large number were native women. There were also many bystanders, the hour being one when the business houses are closing and the employees returning to their homes, and when people drive. Everything was quiet and orderly, and the meeting was held without let or hindrance on the part of the Provisional Government. The protest was read and greeted with cheers, but no plan of action was adopted or even suggested. The ratification meeting was witnessed by an officer of my staff. It was composed entirely of men, of whom the majority were white, and numbered probably a thousand. It was held under the auspices of the Annexation Club and every mention of annexation and of President Dole was greeted with cheers.

I have already reported to the Department in my No. 26 of the 6th instant that the Republic of Hawaii and its constitution were formally proclaimed on July 4, and that President Dole took the oath of office at the same time.

These important and decisive events seem to remove whatever of doubt and conjecture may have existed prior to their advent, and to place the political situation of this country, at least for the present, on a clear and definite basis which may be easily formulated.

A permanent form of government has been quietly and peacefully inaugurated; an organic law has been adopted and the officers of that Government have assumed their duties under the provisions of that organic law. The Provisional Government is a thing of the past, and the chapter in Hawaiian political history which treats of the transition

from a monarchy to a republic is distinctly closed. There are no new phases to anticipate; there are no events to wait for with the hope that they may modify the situation. The Royalists must accept the Republic or attempt a counter-revolution by physical force, and of such an attempt there is no probability whatever. I anticipate the speedy recognition of the Republic by foreign powers, the gradual extinction of hostile domestic sentiment, and the ultimate conversion of the Royalist party into an "opposition" under the constitution.

Should Liliuokalani surrender her claims to the throne for a pension, matters would at once be absolutely settled; but apart from such action on her part, no stronger guarantee of order and security could have been expected than the present situation affords.

Under these circumstances I do not consider the constant presence of an American flag-officer at Honolulu as longer necessary. One of our ships should still be kept here, and care should be taken that her commanding officer is one in whose judgment and discretion the Department has confidence; but the critical period during which it was all important that American naval influence should be paramount has been passed, and Honolulu might now be safely regarded as having reverted to its former status—a port of this station especially important because of its American interests and affiliations.

I inclose newspaper clippings showing proceedings during the last two days of the constitutional convention, and a letter of the United States minister recognizing the Republic of Hawaii.

The following men-of-war are now in port: U. S. S. *Philadelphia* and H. B. M. S. *Champion*.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 21, 1894.

SIR: I have to report everything quiet and peaceful in these islands since my No. 27 of the 12th instant.

There is no talk of, and apparently no thought of, trouble of any kind.

The Government of the new Republic is working as smoothly as could be expected, and without organized opposition from any quarter.

There is no probability of any move upon the part of the Royalists until after the return of Messrs. Parker, Widemann, and Cummings from Washington, nor do I think there is any probability of trouble of a serious character after their return.

Owing to the railroad strikes in the United States no mail has been received from the Department since the arrival of the *Mariposa* on July 4.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 26, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there has been no change in the condition of affairs in these islands since my No. 30, of the 21st instant. Everything is quiet and peaceful, with no prospect of disturbance.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,
Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,
Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, August 4, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there has been no change in the condition of affairs here since my No. 31, of the 26th ultimo. Everything is quiet, and perfect order prevails.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,
Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,
Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
At Sea, Lat. $30^{\circ} 23' N.$, Long. $143^{\circ} 25' W.$, August 17, 1894.

SIR: I acknowledged to the Department, per steamer *Arawa*, which sailed from Honolulu on the 4th instant for Vancouver, British Columbia, the receipt of its telegraphic orders per steamer *Monowai*, which arrived at Honolulu on the 2d instant, to proceed with this ship to Mare Island.

I gave orders to coal the ship, and fixed the 8th as the day of sailing. The commanding officer of H. M. S. *Champion* had announced the receipt of orders to take certain deep-sea soundings in the neighborhood of the Hawaiian Islands, to aid in determining the feasibility of a cable route, and had fixed the 6th as his day of departure. This work was to occupy the *Champion* nearly three weeks, before the expiration of which time her relief, the *Hyacinth*, was expected to arrive at Honolulu.

I felt that the departure of both the *Philadelphia* and the *Champion* (the only men-of-war at Honolulu) would be, under existing political conditions, not favorable to order and security in the islands. It would leave both parties entirely free and dependent upon their own resources, without any support, nominal or actual, from an outside source.

In my opinion the Republic has ample strength to maintain itself and to preserve peace, and would suppress riot or counter revolution with

a firm hand; but as long as foreign vessels lay in the harbor of Honolulu ready at a moment's notice, in the event of disturbance, to land forces to secure the safety of life and property, it was open to the enemies of the Government to say that tranquillity was maintained only by the presence of those ships. I found leading members of the Government and others strongly of this opinion and expressing satisfaction with the prospect of being left for a time entirely alone.

But as soon as it was known that the *Philadelphia* was to leave on the 8th, a movement was set on foot among the English residents to retain the *Champion*, and the British minister, Major Wodehouse, willingly consented to order her to remain in port.

This change of plan, and the circumstances under which it was made, put the situation in a new and somewhat serious light, to thoroughly appreciate which it is necessary to understand the attitude and ambitions of Major Wodehouse.

He had been at Honolulu nearly thirty years, and his constant struggle had been to set English influence against American influence, and make it predominate, and as an essential part of this policy to maintain the monarchy. The successful revolution and the establishment of a Republic during the last year of his diplomatic service, upon the eve of his retirement, was an evidence of failure which made him bitter and hostile. Although holding the position of British minister and transacting diplomatic business with the Government *de facto*, he had been a pronounced and partisan Royalist. It is currently believed that he had been in constant secret communication with Liliuokalani, and entirely in the confidence of the Royalist leaders, and he had certainly lost no opportunity to embarrass the present Government, disregarding the courtesies and amenities due from one in his position. But for his impending retirement, matters would have probably come, some time ago, to an issue which would have resulted in his recall or dismissal.

The commanding officer of the *Champion* had the same interests and views, and was quite ready to support his minister.

These unusual circumstances presented the situation in the following light:

The chances of any disturbance taking place through the action of the Royalists after the departure of the *Philadelphia* were considerably increased by this significant detention of the *Champion*. Should any such disturbance take place I believed the British minister would seize upon any pretext, however slight, to land the *Champion's* forces, and that once on shore their influence would be to encourage the Royalists and to increase or prolong the difficulty. Should such action result in the restoration of the monarchy, English influence would henceforth control with Liliuokalani.

There is another consideration which bears upon this point. The British are very much in the habit of retaining any foothold once obtained; and there is much talk at present of a cable between the Pacific colonies, "to land only on British soil." Should an English military force be established on shore at Honolulu to preserve order there might not readily be found the opportune moment for its withdrawal. Whatever might be the willingness of the home Government to yield to the claims of the United States, strong colonial pressure would be brought upon it to oppose these claims. It should not be forgotten in this connection that Pearl Harbor offers, strategically and otherwise, the finest site for a naval and coaling station to be found in the whole Pacific.

Although I had full confidence in the Republic's ability to preserve order, and regarded the chance of an uprising of the Royalists, even under the favorable circumstances mentioned above, as very remote, I did not feel that even such a remote chance should be taken, and I decided to postpone the *Philadelphia's* departure at least until the arrival of the *Australia's* mail on the 11th instant. Before reaching this conclusion I consulted with the United States minister, whose views coincided entirely with my own, and I was further confirmed in my opinion by the receipt of a petition to keep the *Philadelphia* at Honolulu, signed by several prominent merchants and business men representing large American moneyed interests. This petition is inclosed.

Before the arrival of the *Australia* Major Wodehouse had been relieved by Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, who came in the steamer *Arawa* from his late post at Tahiti, and who has the title of British commissioner and consul-general. The advent of a new man, who had no other policy than the policy of his Government, and was not involved in local politics, changed the situation again, and feeling that the risk involved was then considerably diminished I left Honolulu on the 12th.

It is a fact which should not be lost sight of that English influence is always opposed to American influence in the Hawaiian Islands. It is colonial and local in its character, influenced largely, if not principally, by trade jealousies, but it is a very potent factor, and is strong enough to eventually influence the attitude of the British diplomatic representatives and to have its effect upon British naval officers who remain there for any length of time. The existence of this antagonism and of its influences should always be taken into account. Their expression was not noticeable during the last few days of my stay at Honolulu, especially before Major Wodehouse ceased to be minister. The English and Royalists were equally elated at the impending departure of the *Philadelphia*, leaving the *Champion* in port, while the supporters of the Government regarded the situation with regret. Many women, especially, were emphatic in their apprehension, fearing a revival of former excitements and anxieties.

When I left Honolulu the *Champion* was to remain until the arrival of the *Hyacinth*, which plan keeps an English ship continually at that port. Under these circumstances an American ship should also be kept there all the time. While I would not hesitate in the least to leave the islands entirely alone, I deem it unsafe to leave them under British protection. It jeopardizes our influence there, and might lead to awkward complications. The position of the United States, as expressed by the late Senate resolution, is sufficiently defined, and in its relation to other powers is clearly understood by both natives and foreigners in Hawaii; but that position involves responsibilities as well as rights, and if we are not at hand to perform the duties of our virtual protectorate no reproach can attach to another power which, in the event of a disturbance, steps in and takes our place. It would have a strong argument in its favor, and that British sentiment in the Pacific would eagerly embrace such an opportunity and would make the most of its consequences I have little doubt.

Had the Department's orders given me discretion in the matter, I should have left the *Philadelphia* at Honolulu and returned to San Francisco with my staff by mail steamer, failing the arrival of the *Charleston* by the 18th; but as they were entirely unqualified, I had no choice but to obey them at the earliest moment that such a course

was justified by paramount public interests. I trust that another ship will be sent to Honolulu at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, August 6, 1894.

His Excellency Hon. ALBERT S. WILLIS,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and

Admiral WALKER,

Commanding United States Naval Forces.

SIRS: The undersigned have the honor, very respectfully, to inform you that they are residents of the Hawaiian Islands, and are either American citizens themselves, who have retained all their rights and privileges as American citizens, and have not become Hawaiian citizens, or else are agents and representatives of the American citizens resident in the United States, and that such of your petitioners as are American citizens who have acquired no rights as Hawaiian citizens have large property interests in the Hawaiian Islands; and that the nonresident American citizens, represented by your petitioners, are owners of large property interests in the Hawaiian Islands.

That upon the occasion of the election riot in Honolulu, which occurred in the early part of the year 1874, when David Kalakaua was elected King of the Hawaiian Islands, the landing of the United States naval forces in Honolulu served materially to protect from injury and destruction, or at least from great loss, the interests and property of such American citizens. That on various occasions since that occasion, and more particularly upon the occasion of what is known as the Robert Wilcox attempt at insurrection, in the summer of 1889, such loss and injury has been averted by the presence in Honolulu Harbor of a United States naval force. Your petitioners beg to call your attention to the fact, also, that since the spring of 1890 the harbor of Honolulu has continuously had a strong United States naval force always in readiness to quell any riot or disturbance likely to affect injuriously the interests and property of American citizens, and during most of that period the Admiral in command of the United States Pacific Squadron has been personally present here with his flagship.

While your petitioners have no reason to doubt the ability of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii to support and sustain itself and furnish full protection to the lives and property of all residents within its territory, yet it is obvious to your petitioners that if the United States naval forces now within Hawaiian waters shall be abruptly withdrawn, leaving here only a British naval force, a feeling of unrest and disquiet will be induced, largely owing to the belief that the officer in command of the British naval force is unfriendly to American interests in these islands as well as to the Republic of Hawaii.

Your petitioners are informed that British subjects resident in Honolulu have induced the officer in command of the British war vessel *Champion* to give up his publicly announced intention of departing

to-morrow with his vessel and to remain here for the protection of British interests.

In view of all the circumstances your petitioners respectfully request that in like manner the presence of the U. S. flagship *Philadelphia* in Hawaiian waters be continued until the arrival of another United States man-of-war.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respects, your obedient servants,

CASTLE & COOKE,

(Representing Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co. and Standard Oil Co., of New York; American Machine and Tool Co., of Boston; Welch & Co., of San Francisco; S. T. Alexander, of Oakland, Cal.)

LENEN & COOKE.

C. BREWER & COMPANY, Limited.

(Geo. H. Robertson, manager, representing property interests of Messrs. Chas. Brewer & Co., Boston, and the various interests of many American stockholders in the corporation of C. Brewer & Co.)

M. S. GRINBAUM & Co. Limited, *Vice-President*.

(Representing M. S. Grinbaum & Co., of San Francisco, and the interests of American shareholders in several plantations.)

M. PHILLIP & Co.,

By THEO. F. LANGSING.

(Representing M. Phillip & Co., of San Francisco.)

HYMAN BROS.

(Representing Hyman Bros.)

BAILEY & Co.

(Representing Chas. R. Bailey, of San Francisco.)

EDWIN A. JONES.

(Representing interests of American citizens residing in Massachusetts.)

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Mare Island, Cal., August 24, 1894.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the Department dated July 11, 1894, I have this day hauled down my flag and turned over the command of the United States naval force on the Pacific station to my successor, Rear-Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, United States Navy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

